



## AT THE REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION IN GRAND CENTRAL PALACE.

in the college or in the caucus, but in actual service. With a dignity that commands universal respect, he combines a warmth of soul and of manner which draws to him every one, however humble. He illustrates in his character and in his career the typical virtues of the highest American citizenship.

I confidently believe that our candidate will be the choice of the party and of the nation, and that as President of the United States a special session of a Republican Congress will be called for the relief of a suffering people on the fourth day of next March by President Levi P. Morton. Then we will behold a noble and mighty nation rouse herself like a strong man recovering from a lingering and alarming disease, and enter upon an honorable and prosperous period, closing the century in a halo of glory.

### NOT VERY ENTHUSIASTIC.

Singularly enough, the mention of Governor Morton's name did not cause a notable demonstration. There was polite hand-clapping, but no shouts. The reception given to Platt was much more enthusiastic, the incident calling attention to the fact that the convention was a Platt one first, then a Morton one. That is just what Mr. Platt worked for.

Lieutenant-Governor Charles T. Saxton showed that he has a hold on men even at a Platt convention. He arrived immediately at the close of Parsons's speech, and the delegates cheered and applauded him.

Saxton offered the gag rule to the effect that all resolutions should go to the Committee on Resolutions without debate. It was adopted. Senator Lexow moved the appointment of a Committee on Resolutions.

"How's Greater New York?" a voice jeeringly inquired.

The Kings County delegation blazed violently, and no one applauded. Senator Brackett was made chairman of the Committee on Credentials. Senator Lexow of the Committee on Resolutions, Frederick S. Gibbs of the Committee on Permanent Organization, George W. Aldridge on Committee on Nominations.

The convention then took a recess until 7:30 o'clock last night.

### HOWLING NIGHT SESSION.

Fitchie, of Brooklyn, and Milholland Threw a McKinley Bomb into the Convention.

The night session of the convention began late because of the slim attendance at the day session. All restrictions as to the giving out of tickets of admission were removed and they were distributed in handfuls to everybody who wanted them. The result was that the hall was jammed at 7:30 o'clock. Many ladies were present. After some difficulty Chairman Parsons secured order. Senator Brackett, chairman of the Committee on Credentials, made his report. It was adopted. Fred. Gibbs presented the report of the Committee on Permanent Organization, which favored the selection of Representative George N. Southwick, of Albany, as permanent chairman, and a score of politicians as vice-chairmen, John S. Kenyon and Charles A. Ball acted as secretaries.

Mr. Platt then was escorted to a front seat by a policeman. The convention grew excited and shouted until the shouters grew hoarse. Mr. Lauterbach, following his chief's example, also came late and was applauded. Mr. Fassett selected a side aisle through which to make his appearance, and only a few in the hall saw him. The few who did applauded warmly. But John Gannon attracted general attention to himself by standing on a chair and screaming himself black in the face.

The beardless Mr. Southwick was escorted to the platform by Senators White, of Onondaga, and Malby, of St. Lawrence. The Albany clubs in the gallery were turbulent for three minutes to emphasize the honor extended to Mr. Southwick. The latter made a political stump speech. His first mention of Governor Morton's name received a respectable measure of applause. The second mention elicited a few "yows," and caused twenty umbrellas to be thrown. The third mention of Mr. Southwick's name elicited a shout from the gallery punctuated by the shout of "Good boy, George," and similar remarks. He made one fatal error while attacking the Wilson tariff bill when he referred to the "McKinley bill." The mention of the Ohioan name provoked a storm of cheers, yells and applause.

Some hisses followed, but cheering recommenced, and for several minutes there was a contest of noise between the sibilant friends of Morton and the vociferous shouters for McKinley. Mr. Southwick seized the gavel, and, beating upon the table, re-established some semblance of order. He did not repeat the error during the rest of his speech, but dwelt at length on Governor Morton's distinguished career. It was impossible to disguise the fact that the hearts of a majority of those present were hot in their plaudits.

CHAIRMAN SOUTHWICK'S SPEECH.

In taking the chair, Congressman Southwick said:

"Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen—If I were to assume the role of a political prophet, I would predict that in November next the American people will vote into power at Washington that party which declares for the American system of protection to home labor and industry, and the maintenance of a system of sound and honest money."

"Historically, the Republican party has stood steadfastly for the principle of protection. That principle was incorporated

as an article of political faith in the first national platform of the party in 1856, and was embodied in the first Republican tariff law of 1861. Inspired by Washington and Hamilton, the principle of protection was endorsed by Jefferson and perpetuated by Clay and Lincoln. It has been co-extensive with the history of the United States and the Republican party. No Republican possesses a patent on the issue of protection nor a monopoly in any form. The only monopoly of the issue at the present time is enjoyed by the Republican party, and each Republican enjoys an equal share of the honor with every other Republican. No

Castle Garden swinging outward for the first time in history—all bore testimony to the change. Depression has succeeded disaster, but the elections of three successive years since 1892 indicate a return of political wisdom to the American people and renewed confidence in the American system of protection.

### WILSON-GORMAN ACT.

"That crowning infamy of Democratic tariff policy, the Wilson-Gorman act, has been a tariff for deficiency. Scarcely a month has elapsed since it was placed on the statute books in which the Government's receipts have equalled the expendi-

"The silverism of to-day is the greenbackism of yesterday. And what a contrast is furnished with what credit to the Republican party that during the past six years in Congress there never has been an occasion when the Republicans, both in Senate and House, whether constituting the majority or minority, despite all argument, entreaty, threat and pressure, have not by significant majorities shown undeviating and unflinching opposition to the free and unlimited coinage of silver into lightweight American dollars. The Congressional Record shows it, and it is a record of which the Republican party is

sued a policy of paying its debts in full, and in the best money of the civilized world. Such will continue to be the policy of the nation, as long as it will be under Republican control. In 1893, under President Grant, the Republicans passed an act strengthening the public credit, and removing all doubt as to the kind of money in which the nation's interest-bearing obligations should be met—repudiating the contention that they should be redeemed in greenbacks and providing expressly for their redemption in 'coin.'"

"That act stands forth as a testimonial to the jealous regard with which the Republican party protected the credit of the nation."

"Our party worthily supplemented the Act of 1893, twenty-one years later, when in the Act of July 14, 1890, it pledged the United States to maintain in the interconvertibility of its different forms of money—gold dollars, silver dollars, Treasury notes, certificates of deposit and legal tender notes—would emphasize the importance of that Republican declaration which is still on the statute books. There is no mistaking its meaning. It obliged the United States to maintain, if not, technically speaking, a gold basis, at least a basis as good as gold. It assumed the integrity of every dollar of the Government in circulation, even if it was necessary, in carrying out the letter and spirit of the Act, to redeem every other dollar than the gold dollar with a gold dollar. That Act has now been on the statute book more than five years, and there it shall remain so long as the party that placed it there shall be able to retain it there."

### BIMETALLIC BASIS.

"This nation to-day, according to the laws of the land, is on a bimetallic basis. Coin gold dollars and silver dollars is the money for redemption. Included in our circulation are over \$200,000,000 of silver dollars, or dollars based on silver. The great bulk of this silver money has been coined or issued since 1878. The Republican party is anxious to maintain the spirit and letter of the law of 1890, providing monetary interconvertibility. The mass of silver money to which party with gold has been pledged cannot be safely increased. Free silver is out of the question, nor will Republicans consent to increasing the silver circulation by coining a mythical seigniorage now alleged to lie in the Treasury in the form of silver bullion."

"To-night the representatives of militant and triumphant republicanism have assembled here for the purpose of sending to the National Convention at St. Louis four delegates-at-large, instructed to cast their votes for Levi Parsons Morton."

"Our Presidential candidate requires at my hands neither introduction nor eulogy. The American people in their collective capacity have honored him by their suffrages. The Empire State has honored him before and is honoring him again. She presents him to the Republicans of the United States as her candidate for the Presidency and asks on the part of delegates from sister States a calm consideration of his qualifications for the highest office in the gift of the American people—calm consideration, and that alone. On that basis we ask and urge his nomination."

### EULOGY OF MORTON.

"No man whose reputation rests on the exploitation of a single idea is fitted to be a Republican Presidential candidate. The vast and varied interests of the American people require extensive experience, cool judgment and a comprehensive grasp of all the great affairs of State in the person of their Chief Executive. An all-around statesman is the demand of the hour—the man best fitted to meet problems of a national and an international character."

"Isms are not necessarily issues. Radicalism sometimes repels; magnetism does not always attract ballots into the boxes. On a high pedestal, among the prominent figures of American statesmanship, stands Levi P. Morton—calm and dignified; a worthy type of the American citizen; of the American gentleman, entirely devoid of the sensational and spectacular; making no unseemly clamor or scramble for popular recognition."

"His public record is a part of the history of the United States which all may read."

"Therein are embraced the experience, the achievements and the successes which have prompted the Republicans of New York to present as their candidate at St. Louis, Levi P. Morton."

"The imposing character of this demonstration in favor of Levi P. Morton's Presidential canvass is not to be doubted. It auspiciously inaugurates the fight which will be waged for success, and to the end, at St. Louis. Here are centered the vast business interests of the country. Here is the largest city, the greatest industrial centre, the leading sea port and the most important money market of the Western hemisphere."

"The business men of the city of New York know Levi P. Morton and honor and respect his character and attainments."

At the conclusion of Mr. Southwick's speech Mr. Platt left the hall.

### IN AN UPROAR.

George W. Aldridge then reported for the Committee on Nominations in favor of T. C. Platt, Warner Miller, Chauncey M. Depew and Edward Lauterbach for delegates-at-large, and for Speaker Fish, C. A. Babcock, F. F. Witherspoon and D. H. McLean for alternates. General B. F. Tracy and S. H. Butler were named as Presidential Electors. Mr. Aldridge announced that

there was but one dissenting vote in the committee.

Immediately Supervisor-at-Large Fitchie, of Kings County, claimed the floor. Then followed the demonstration John E. Milholland had arranged for. The Platt men attempted to howl down Mr. Fitchie. He stood his ground for a moment and then began pushing his way to the front. He had his minority report ready and insisted on passing it up to Clerk Kenyon. The latter hesitated. "Read it!" cried the anti-Platt men. "Throw it away!" yelled the Platt followers.

Mr. Kenyon declined to read it. Mr. Fitchie's report respectfully disagreed with Aldridge's. He endorsed Depew and Miller for delegates-at-large, but suggested instead of Platt and Lauterbach that Mayor Jewett, of Buffalo, and General Samuel Thomas go as delegates-at-large.

The minority report instructed the delegates-at-large to vote for McKinley after it should be seen that Morton could not be nominated. The uproar was almost deafening. The Kings County, a portion of the Erie, the Cattaraugus and Chautauque delegates stood up and belittled their approval. Milholland had evidently packed several of the galleries and one side of the hall. He had selected men with lusty lungs. They gave one long roar, waving hats, canes and umbrellas and carried on like mad. The Platt delegates, who were in the centre of the hall, sat stolid, waiting for the ants to get tired. They were not easily tired. For six minutes they maintained their continuous yell and danced up and down in a delirium of enthusiasm. A Milholland man in the front gallery unfurled a banner containing the inscription: "William McKinley, prosperity's advance agent."

### A FREE FIGHT.

The excitement increased. Many of the Platt delegates became infected with the fever and rose to their feet, shouting exultantly. One of the bands began to play. An occasional crescendo passage was all that could be heard. Some of the Platt men noticed that a banner with Governor Morton's picture was displayed from the rear gallery. They turned their backs to the platform and cheered the picture. This example was contagious, and the confusion and din were indescribable. Each faction tried to out-shout the other. The Morton picture was taken down to the floor and carried up the aisle to the platform, where it was held aloft.

Just above, in the gallery, the Milholland men waved the McKinley banner. Chairman Southwick's gavel, which was beating a tattoo, could not be heard. He shouted for order evidently, for his lips moved, but his voice was swallowed by the uproar. This remarkable scene lasted for fifteen minutes. The women in the galleries were conspicuous because of their agitation. The floor was a sea of hats and emerald puffs. The galleries were a flutter of flags, banners and handkerchiefs. Unfortunately, Mr. Platt missed this manifestation of the strength of the opposition. Vocal and physical exhaustion caused the comparative calm that finally ensued. Chairman Southwick, as soon as his voice could be heard, ordered the roll of delegates called. This was approved by everybody. At this juncture the Barnes

crowd from Albany attempted to eject the Milholland men from the gallery. A free fight resulted. There was pulling and hauling, punching and kicking. The police rushed to the scene and hustled a score of the combatants out of the building after clubbing them.

### NAMES OF THE ELECTORS.

The Gentlemen Selected by Mr. Platt's Convention to Vote for President.

The following were named as Presidential electors by the Republican convention yesterday:

First District, Carl S. Burr, Sr.; Second, Alexander Robt. Thibault, Charles A. Moore; Fourth, Robert A. Sharkey; Fifth, Francis F. Williams; Sixth, William Nason; Seventh, Fred Hady; Eighth, Nicholas Fish; Ninth, M. O. Armour; Tenth, George B. Leane; Eleventh, Francis J. Drummond; Twelfth, Henry Birrell; Sixteenth, William L. Warren; Seventeenth, Alpheus Potter; Eighteenth, Archibald Rogers; Nineteenth, James A. Burdick; Twentieth, Frederick Easton.

Twenty-first, John Sandford, Twenty-second, Winslow B. French, Twenty-third, Lansing S. Howland, Twenty-fourth, George B. Sloan, Twenty-fifth, David H. Burroughs, Twenty-sixth, Charles S. Dickinson, Twenty-seventh, Lyman C. Smith, Twenty-eighth, Theodore H. Wickwire, Twenty-ninth, Franklin D. Sherwood, Thirtieth, Gilbert R. Travers, Thirty-first, James G. Cutler, Thirty-second, Christian Klinek, Thirty-third, and George Urban, Thirty-fourth, blank.

On motion of Mayor George E. Green, of Binghamton, the State Committee was authorized to fill all vacancies among delegates, alternates and electors.

## RIPAN'S TABLETS

Mr. J. T. Jones, who lives in Sharpsburg, Ky., in an interview with Mr. J. C. Nelson, editor and proprietor of the Bath County World, published at Sharpsburg, Ky., on the 24th of May, 1895, said: "I attribute all disorders of the system to the stomach; when the stomach is all right we are well and happy. For a long time I suffered from the worst form of habitual constipation. Sleeplessness and nervousness set in, and at times I was so melancholy and out of sorts that life was a burden. An advertisement in our local paper induced me to give Ripan's Tablets a trial. I did so. The first box made a decided change for the better, and six boxes have completely cured me. I can say for Ripan's Tablets, it is, in my opinion, the best medicine for constipation on earth. It accomplished for me what all other remedies failed to do. I am all right now—sleep well, and life is worth living. I believe the Tablets put my stomach in shape, and the stomach did the rest. My general health is better than it was for years previous. (Signed), 'J. T. JONES.'"

Ripan's Tablets are sold by druggists, or by mail if the price (50 cents) is sent to The Ripan Chemical Company, 10 Spruce St., New York. Sample trial, 10 cents.



Well balanced! Clothing not properly balanced never fits well! All our garments are balanced and properly fitted to you. Our \$20.00 Suits cannot be duplicated for \$35.00. We give a written guarantee, warranting garments to wear satisfactorily one year, or money back on demand. This protects you.

Send for Samples, Fashion Review, Tape, etc.

## ARNHEIM

Broadway & 9th St.



MR. PLATT GREETES HIS FRIENDS FROM UP THE STATE.

sturdier protectionist will be presented to the favor of the St. Louis convention than Levi P. Morton.

"Under the banner of protection we confidently believe that the Grand Old Party is moving toward victory. The American people voted for a change in 1892. It came. This year they will vote for a change back to the conditions which prevailed in 1892. They have suffered from a process of education on the tariff question during the past three years, the like of which had not been experienced by the present generation, and is not likely to be invited again for at least a generation to come, when the frightful disasters attending the change from the tariff policy of protection, under which the nation grew and prospered during thirty-two years of Republican policy, are contemplated, they seem like a nightmare; so terrible, so unnatural to Americans accustomed to protection, prosperity and progress."

### DEMOCRATIC PROMISES.

"I have never believed that the American people repudiated the principles of protection in 1892. They were beguiled by the tempting promises of the free trade Democracy. 'Free raw materials' were to inspire manufacturers with even greater vigor and turn over to our shippers the markets of the world. The condition of the laboring masses was to be improved by cheapening the prices of all commodities, and thereby increasing the purchasing power of wages. Great was the general prosperity. It was to be intensified by the adoption of 'tariff reform.' The manufacturers were to be the 'beneficiaries of protection,' and farmers as the 'beneficiaries of protection,' enjoying an undue share of the benefits of their labor; and even the dread form of communism stalking through the streets of Homestead, with sword and torch in hand, was made to do duty in the interests of tariff reform."

"The Democratic arguments of 1892, I dare say, will hardly be repeated in 1896. I question whether the party of free trade will at Chicago again declare the American industrial system of protection to be 'fraudulent' and 'unconstitutional.'"

"The year 1892 was one of unprecedented prosperity; the year 1893 one of unprecedented disaster—a change more sudden and complete than any other which has ever occurred in our history. Nearly a million of wage workers out of employment; Coxey armies tramping the roads to Washington demanding relief; silent mills and smokeless furnaces; panic at the money centres; broken banks and bankrupt firms; the gates of

treasures. Nevertheless when the Fifty-fourth Congress sent to Washington by the popular verdict of 1894 convened, President Cleveland was silent on the deficiency. During two fiscal years the deficiency had aggregated nearly \$113,000,000, according to the figures of his Secretary of the Treasury, while thus far during the present year it amounts to about \$20,000,000. Yet the Republican party with its majority of 132 in the House of Representatives has vainly endeavored to secure from the Democratic and Populist Senate consent to the passage of a bill for the relief of the Treasury, even though it was a compromise measure which met the free trade Democracy more than halfway.

"President Cleveland has evidently preferred bond issues to increased revenues; even preferred selling bonds to a private syndicate at ridiculously low figures rather than to the people at fair figures established by open competition."

"The Democrats and Populists in the Senate have preferred free and unlimited coinage of light-weight silver dollars at the mints of the United States to increased revenue or any other form of Treasury relief. Between a President devoted to bond sales and a Democratic-Populist alliance devoted to free silver coinage, every measure of Treasury relief provided by the Republican House has failed to receive Democratic support and has been returned to the House, loaded down by the Senate with free-silver amendments."

"This is the situation which has prevailed for months, and prevails to-day. One more popular expression in line with the elections of the past three years is required to give to the party of tariff protection and sound finance renewed control of the Government at Washington."

### OLD GREENBACKISM.

"In the Senate there is an unbroken record of Democratic devotion to free silver coinage during the past six years. As the Democracy in the years of financial disturbance following the close of the rebellion fought every act to maintain the stability of our monetary system, strengthen our public credit and resume specie payments, hugging to its withered breast the rag baby of greenback inflation, so to-day it clings to the policy of free silver coinage with the energy born of despair."

proud, and to which it is entitled to point with pride. Whether in the gloom of defeat or in the flush of victory our party has ever shown its devotion to the cause of maintaining the highest standard of money and keeping scrupulously faithful with the Government's creditors, whether the humble citizen with a single dollar of its interest-bearing paper or the foreign investor with a million dollars of its interest-bearing bonds."

"Since 1861 the United States has pur-

# Your Spring

Health for the whole of the coming season may depend upon purifying your blood now. During the winter months impurities have accumulated in the blood and it has become impoverished and depleted. In this condition you will be an easy prey to disease. A good

# Medicine

Medicine is needed by nearly every one, and the best Spring medicine is the best blood purifier. Thousands of wonderful cures of blood diseases, and the enormous demand for Hood's Sarsaparilla, almost to the exclusion of all other preparations, prove Hood's Sarsaparilla to be the best

# Hood's Sarsaparilla

That you can take at this season. Hood's Sarsaparilla purifies, enriches and vitalizes the blood. It creates an appetite, cures indigestion, and drives out all those impurities in the blood which manifest themselves at this season in boils, pimples and other eruptions. Remember

# Hood's Pills

are the only pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla